FOR CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO STRAMSHIP SANL VIA ASPINWALL AND PANAMA RAILROADA PRICES SHAN JUAN NICARAGUA

The new and spicodid steamably TENNESSER, Capt.

L. Tinhlepaush (1,500 time borden), will sait for ASPINWALL on WEDNESDAY, Seb. 20, 1837, at 8 colock p. o., no washerd with the steamer SIERRA NEVADA, on the Pacific, on RAN FRANCISCO.

The pounds of baggage allowed each passages.

Par pounds of baggage property only to good on excess.

For Freight or Passage apply only to RORGAN & SONS.

CHARLES MORGAN & SONS.

No. 2 Bowling Green, N. T. nds of baggage allowed each passenger. Ten cent

INITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE for HAVANA and NEW-ORLE as S = O. FRIDAY. Barth 6, at 2 obsides p. m., from piet foot of Warrenest, North Bivet, D e last an I favorite ateamship PHILADECPHIA. A. G. 6 at will sail as ab ve. Passes can be secured at the office of the few Freight to New Orleans, 30 cents per cobie foot, rewired Match 3 Shippers will be supplied with black bills of helius of the form signed by the line on application of their face. No other I mas sized and no bill of lasting with be signed with the lower of a hilly. For freight or passage, apply at face fice, No 127 Westert, corner of Warren Residen, No 127 Westert, corner of Warren Residen, Agent. TNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE

THE GLASGOW and NEW-YORK
STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S SPLENDID and POWER
BEFUL STEAMERS
DINBURGH. 2,500 tuns. WM. CUMMINGS, Commander,
SEW-YORK. ... 2,59 tuns. .. ROBERT CRAIG, Commander;
GLASGOW... .. 1,92 tuns. .. JOHN DUNCAN, Commander;
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FROM NEW-YORK:

FRINKURGH... Saturday, March 14, at 12 o'clock noon.

NYW-YORK... Saturday, April 1 at 12 o'clock noon.

GLASGOW... Saturday, April 25 at 12 o'clock noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

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Steerings, found with Cooked Provisions..... 2 gainess
FROM NEW-YORK.

First-Class. \$75

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An experienced Surgeous statehed to cach Steamer.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JOHN MCSYMON N. T. Read-New-York City Bills or Gold only received for Passage

## Medical.

CATARRH.-GOODALE'S POSITIVE CURE for this disease may be had at No. 192 Broadway, of CHAS, H RING, at No. 127 Bowery, of E. M. GUION, at Distansequence, of THOS, GREEN, Druggist, and of the Propietor, No. 278 Broadway, up stairs, room No. 5—with directions for using.

ROMAN EYE BALSAM.—This is truly an in-Crick E. 1. E. ISALSAM.—This is truly an intraliable discovery for the prevention and cure of Discases
of the Eyes. Inflamed Eyestics, Pain from particles of dust,
washess and many other distressing symptoms are specificly
seried by it when applied in due seas on. There are few porsoon
abode rot at some period of their lives suffer from inflamed
by ex. To all persons it is important to know that so safe and
certain a remedy can cheave be had.
Propared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 10
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THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY

of the AGE!

Mr. KENNEDY of Rexbury has discovered in one of one common pasture weeds a remedy that cures EVERY KIND of BUMOR, from the werest Scryptal down to a common Primple. Be has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Scoton.

Two bothes are warranted to come a nursing some imports.
One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on

two to three bottles will clear the system of bolls.
Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canb

to two bettles are warranted to cure all humor in the Two bettles are warranted to sure running of the cars and betches among the hair. Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running

gioen. One bottle will cure scaly emption of the skin. Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the most desper-

press of the anatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure salt-menm. Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case or sorofula. Dancerross ros Use — adult, I table spoonful per day; Children ever sight years, dessert spoonful; Children from five to sight years, teaspeonful. As no directions can be applicable to all constitutions, take enough to operate on the bowels twice it.

Price #1 per bottle.

Price #1 per bottle.

EENINE D Y'S BALT RHEUM OINTMENT,

TO BE USED IN CONNECTION WITH

THE MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

For INFL-MMATICA AND HUMBE OF THE BYES, this give immediate relief; you will apply it on a linen rag when going the ball off the affected part. SCALD HEAD, you will cut the hair off the effected park, the Omiment freely, and you will see the improvement we day.

you stead to comment freely, and you will see the improvement is a few days. For Scales on an inflamed surface, you will rub it in to your heart's content; it will give you such real comfort that you heart's content; it will give you such real comfort that you cannot help wishing well to the inventor.

For Scass. These commence by a thin aerid fluid coming through the skin, soon hardening on the surface; in a short time are full of yellow matter; some are on an inflamed surface, since are net. You will apply the Ontiment freely, but do not what its

FOR SOME LEGS. This is a common disease, more so than it senerally apposed; the skin terms purple, covered with scales, and itchs in teherably, sometimes forming tenants sores; by appying the Olyatment the itching and scales will disappear in sew days, but you must keep on with the Olyatment until the skin gets its natural color.

FOR THE PILES and Inflammation, you will use it freely; will give immediate relief.

The Olyatment agrees with every flesh and the olyatment agrees with every flesh.

will give immediate relief ha Ontment agrees with every flesh, and gives immediate eft in every skit disease flesh is heir to.

ints per box. by every Drugglat in the United States and British

Provinces.

THE REMEDY of the AGE.—
Dr. DEVINE'S ENFLUENZA LOZENGE, for BRONCHITIS, HOARSENESS, &c.
The Lowerge is pronounced by vecalists and public speakers
the best remedy ever discovered for allaying Inflammation of the
Threst and clearing the voice. As a preventive of Croup, it is
mivabed. Tay it.
The trade supplied by HARRAL, RISLEY & KITCHEN,
wholesale Agents, No. 76 Herclay-st., cor. Greenwich-st., to
whom all orders should be addressed.

WHO will SUFFER!-When Dr. TOBIAS'S celebrated VENETIAN LINIMENT will humelistely true Cho.era Colle, Dysentery, Vonniting, Rhenmatism, Seelbas, Cuts, Burns &c. Depot No 56 Continuents, New-York, See by all the Druggists and Storekeepers.

## Legal Notices.

IP PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all presens having claims against RALPH GALL, late of the city of New-York, decreased to present the same, with vonchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the effice of Hearty W. Bastman, eq. No. 238 Breauvay, in the city of New-York on or between the five of Australian and Theory of New-York and the twenty-seventh slevy of Australians. Dated New-York, the trenty-third day of February, 1837. DAVID F. HALL, 115 atm6mWed\*

N PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORUE, RISSELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with worders thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of JAM 53 GRIELEY, etc., No. 59 Noseauest, in the City of New-York, or or before the sixth day of 'uly next.—Dated New-York, the third day of Personber, RUSS.

did law fin W ROBERT RUSSELL, Administrator, &c.

N FURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate A FURSUANCE of an order of the Survey are at the County of New York, Notice is hereby given to all presents having claims against DOMINIOS LIT. Late of the Gray of New York, decreased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of BARTOLOME BLANCO, No. 167 Peculasi, in the Chy of New York, on or before the terrih day of April next —Dated the seventh day of October, Rus.

BARTOLOME RLANCO, { Excenters, all law flow. Survey and before the terrih day of April next —Dated the seventh day of October, Rus.

BARTOLOME RLANCO, { Excenters, all law flow.

IN PUBSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the Compty of New York, notice is hereby given to all per-ons having claims against NICOLL SANFORD, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vonchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 62 S automatroes, is the City of New York, on or before the twenty-sixth day of March next.—Dated New York, the 25d day of September, have, \$24 law6mW LOUISA E. SANFORD, Administratrix.

NPURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of A the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all per-beving claims against JOHN H. WHITTAKER, late of City of New-York, physician, deceased, to present the a with vone-ter thereof in the subscriber, at his office. No Broad-at, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th the 2 princes - Dated New-York, the 18th day of October, 155 215 tay flow.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—JOHN
EUDDEROW, TOWNSEND JONES TOWNSEND
UNDERHILL and HEWLETT SCUDDER pidnitifs, act.
DANIEL D REMSEN, SOLDHOND DINGER, JEONGER
FLITIAM JOHN D VENNING and THOS. P. PO VEIS,
defen ants.—Summons for money demand on son rest.—(Com.
net see.)—Te the Defendants, shower same and see for those
You are hereby summoned and required to answer the compoint in this action, which was and is filed in the Office of the
Gerk of fice City and County of New-York, on the 51st say of
Jan pary, 1857, at the City Hall in the city of New-York, and
to serve a cupy of your answer to the said compaint on the
subscribers, at their office No. Swalest, in the City of NewYork, which twenty days after the service; and if you fail to amyou, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to amyou, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to amyou, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to amyour exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to amyour exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to amyour exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to amyour exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to amyour exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to amyour exclusive of the lay of such service; and if you fail to amyour exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to am-

CUPREME COURT, COUNTY of KINGS.—

Rehard H. B. wise against Frederick Schulthies and Ma tha his wife, Martha Schulthies Christian Schulthies and Chailes A Domite—To the DEFENDANTS above named: The latest of the Christian Schulthies and Ton are bereby summoned and required to answer the complete in this action, which was diedful the office of the County of Kings, at the City Hall in the City of Brook by on the 11th day of Schuary, 1857, and to serve a copy of your snewer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 61 Wall street in the City of New York within them; and the service of this summons on you, "actuaive wenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you full to answer the same simplaint within the time aforesaie, the plaintiff in this sation will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint plated New York, Pedruary II 1887.

18 12w6aW JAMES P. HYATT, Piaintiff's Attorney.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES COOPER, late of the city of New York, deceased, to present the same with youthers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 56 Gameroort, at the City of New York, on or before the twenty-third day of April next — Dated New York, the 2nth day of October, 1836.

10 Iswem W MARGARET COOPER, Administratrix.

SUPREME COURT-County of Westchester. SUPREME COURT—County of Westchester,
James A Disbrow, Administrator, &c., of Stephen R. D.
brow, decrased, against Henry W. Ambler, Henry T. Randa
and Ann J., his wife, Henry Antila, and Winnied, his wife
Samuel F. Reynolds and Raccol Ann, has wife William Beldwi
Joshua Frath and Wilham Wilson, David L. Seymour, Goor,
N. Seymour Samuel S. Smith, and Caich-Smith—Summons
are edgel—For Retiref. (Com. not ser.)—To the Defendan
SAMUEL F. REYNOLDS, seq. You are hereby summons
ard required to answer the compisint as amended in this actio
which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Wes
classier, Dec 4, 1826, at White Plains, in said county, and to ser
a crypt sy your an west to the said complaint as amended on 21
subscriber at his office. No 4 New street, in the City of New
York, within twenty days after the service of this summons
you, exclusive of the day of sigh service; and if you fellarswer the said complaint as amended. Within the time sfor
said, the plaintiff in this sotion will apply to the Court for it
relief demanded in the complaint, as amended.—Dated Februa
2, 1857. ALFRED H. CORNING, Plaintiff's Attorney, 2, 1897. ALFRED H. CORNING, Plaintif's Atte

SUPREME COURT—City and County of New York.—Michael Moore and Maria Moore his wife, plaint if a grainst Archivald Dunlap Moore and Anna Maria Moore, in wife Janes A Moore and Maria S Moore bis wife, Jacob Moore and Hannah Moore his wife, Jacob Moore and Hannah Moore his wife William D. Lowerre and Ann D Lowerre and I havile, The William S. Moore, Jacob Moore, Julia Moore, Hester Ann Moore, William Kemble, Horace H Moore and Ann Moore, his wife, Frederick R. Stainecke, Peter Gilsey, John Jacob Moore, James A Moore, the on of Michael Moore, deceased, and Saunel A Moore, —To JOSEPH WILLARD and CAROLINE WILLARD his wife, wo of the above-named detendants: You are hereby sum-JOSEPH WILLARD and CAROLINE WILLARD his wife two of the above-ammed detendants: You are hereby sum mened and required to answer the complaint in this action which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and county of New York, at the City Hull in said city, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the sub scribers, at their office, No. 52 John-st., in the City of New York, within twenty days after the service; and if you fall to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relie demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, April 25, 1856 WALLIS & BRADSHAW.

Complex W. Plaintiff, Attorneys, No. 52 John-st.

f4 law6wW Plaintife Attorneys, No. 52 Joh SUPREME COURT—CITY and COUNTY of NEW-YORK.—BENJ. L. MERRILL, EZEKIE: MERRILL, HOSEPH CONNER, ALBERT I, MERRILL and GEORGE H. LANE, Plaintiffs, against JOSEPH G. PICKETT, defeneat.—Summons—To the above Detendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at their office, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John street, Now-York City, within twenty days after the service hereof.

## New-York Daily Tribune NATIONAL ABOLITION CONVENTION

LETTER OF GERRIT SMITH.

Errors of Abelitionists and Republicans. THE REVOLUTIONARY FATHERS VINDICATED

HISTORICAL ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION

PETEREORO, Feb. 18, 1857. To the Abelitronists of the United States:

What if my speaking to you under my own name egot'sm ! What if my presuming that so many persons will condescend to listen to one is egotism ! Novertheless, I must be guilty of it. What if modesty and the fear of being reproached with vanity do bid me be silent ! Nevertnelers, my desire to speak is too strong for my modesty; and rather than stille my thoughts, I am willing to risk the appearance of vanity in attering

I have read the well-written call for a National Abo lition Convention, to be held in the City of Ro :hester on Wednesday and Thursday, the 10th and 11th days of next June; and I am pleased to see that it author izes the Convention to pominate candidates for Presi dert and Vice-Presidert. I have put my name to -though I confess not without some hesitation. was slow to obligate myself to attend the Convention

and I have done that, by putting my name to the call. I have always made it a point to attend the most im Portant Abelition No minuting Conventions. They have, however, been occssions of pain rather than of pleasure to me, because they were attended by so few; the great mass of these who should have attended them baying already deserted their principles, and gone ove from the Abelition party to some other. I was at the last Abelition Convention that nominated candidates for President and Vice President. But although it was a mass Convention, not a hundred of the voting Abo itienis's attended it. The great body of them had already gone over to the Republican party. In such cir-cumstances I cared but bitle whether a nomication was made, and when it was made I cared but little what became of it. In going to the Convention myself, and

became of it. In going to the Convention myself, and preventing to it one of the most elaborate of any many declerations and defenses of our principles, I destharged the whole of my duty. That the Abolitionists did not need neithers, and so make it worth while to go not an earnest nomination of candidates, was their own fault, and not mine.

If my like and health are spared I shall attend the Rochester Convention. But I cannot forget my experience; and hence I shall go to it with the strong apprehension that I smagning ling to an Abolition Convention in vain. I shall go to it knowing that I ought to met at least five or ten thousand people, but fearing I shall not need as many hundreds. I know indeed, that the Convention should both for numbers and spirit, be such as will convince the nation that deed, that the Convention should both for numbers and spirit, be such as will convince the nation that Stavety is to be speedly and peacefully abolished. Nevertheless I shall go to it fearing that, in respect both to numbers and spirit, it will be such only as to provoke ridicuse and contempt. The Abolitionists are to be counted by scores of thousands findeed, where in my neighborhood can I see a member of the Republican or I had aimest said any other party, who is not an Abolitionist! But, in the light of the past who can trust the attachment of Abolitionists to their principles? Were they so honest and careet, and so fall of respect for their principles, and for themselves, as to muster five or the thousand strong at the proposed Convention, I should need no voice from Heaven—at rether no other voice from Heaven—to assure me of rather no other voice from Heaven—to assure major the bloodless and estry fermination of Slavery. Calld I winess such a gathering, I should histen to reteat resher no other voice from Heaven—to assare most the bloodless and early termination of Slavery. C and I winess such a gethering, I should hasten to reteat my fright at predictions in the last dozen years that slavery will die a bloody death. Well might t—for these predictions acre founded more on the inflating of abelitionis's to their principles than on any or all things clee. I shall not enddently expect to find such a gathering. So far from i, I shall go to the Convention with only faint expectations of anything better than to meet with a handful of people, and to hear from them, that the mass of Abolitonists in their respective neighborhoods still cling to the Republic unput; and still look to it to carry out the principles of abolition. Alas, it has been so, from the very beganing. At first, the Abolitonists looked to the Wulg party; then to the Free-Soil party; then to the Free-Pomocratic party and now they are hewached with the instance of the work of the Abolitonists. That they are to do their own work, instead of depending mora an enough to do it, would seem to be the very last idea that can be get in their bends. Welld a I rememb rhow and, and yet how work; as few of us tailed to consider them that the White were not their brothers, nor existing, ter friends, but amply their fews, and then you we taxed ourselves with a similar and no less us less than the White were not their brothers, nor existing, ter friends, but amply their fews, and then you we taxed ourselves with a similar and no less us less hadroned to dischase them of their the decision in regard to the Free Domocrate. And now the springing up of the Republican party has brought arother such work upon our hands. Yes, the great majority of the Abolitonists are infrarated with the idea that the Republican party will achieve the arbitron of Slavery. Hence, they see it to be no described to find their principles to join it, but to be alto gether for the success of these principles to take their place in a great and, as they trust, ere long trum

sion of celusians, each one of which has perfect as may for a deeper 0 c.

I will do no irjustice to the Republican party. Compared with its rival parties, it ments praise only. It is to them "Hyperion to a Satyr." Earnosity done it contend in the freedom of Kaessas; and should Slatorry go into any of the Territories, I trust it will not be writh the cement of the Republican party. Not the least of its ments is the choice which it made of a standard-beare in the late Presidential canvaes. Col. From set is an intellectual man and a scholar; a removaed beare is not be for early and an earlest opponent of the

te not an Abolition party. Not even this a parts of Slavery which exist within the extractive justative on of the Federal Government does it propose to abolish. It says nothing against the constituent of Columbia, nothing against the constituent of Columbia, nothing against the constituent of Columbia, nothing against the constituent of Columbia and Columbia. The state claws of Congress; nothing against the inter-state claws frade. It is the thrice informous Fugitive Slave Act have its course. What a party for an Abolitionist to join! And what a party for him to remain in is that which treats him with unmeasured soon! Now that the Republicans have got the votes of the Abolitionists, they can express their contempt and loathing of them with entire impunity. I would seem to be a leading object with the Republican orators in Congress to commend themselves and their party to staveholders by showing how much they despise and abrusk from the Ab Ilitionists. Senator Trumbull spoke but as other Republican members of Congress speak. te not an Abolition party. Not even the e parts of Slavery which exist within the exchasive juristiction of abrus from the Ab licionists. Senator Trumbull spoke but as other Republican members of Congress speak, we en he said, the precent-section, "Not only the Precident," but Senators here may abuse the Aboli ionists as "roundly as they please, and they will never find me a "defender of them on any occasion." If it is true that some people have been known to be kicked into self respect, then is there hope that even the Abolitionists may artain to this virtue, for there certainly never was a people more extensively favored with subjection to the humiliating process.

So far from its being an Abolition party, the Republican party is, in one very important view, doing much more than any other to faster Slavery on the nation. Not that it so intends, but because, being in some de-

lican party is, in one very important view, doing much more than any other to fasten Slavery on the nation. Not that it so include, but because, being in some degree an Anti-Slavery party, its concessions in behalf of Slavery have a thousand fold more force than the greater concessions of the Pro-Slavery parties. I will detain you with but a single illustration of these concessions. Republican platforms, addresses, resolutions, orators, all seem to have taken the memory of "the Fathers" into their especial keeping. All of them abound in vincications, good Lord deliver them.

I honor and love the Revolutionary fathers; the guiding and controlling spirits in those most important twenty years from 1770 to 1790. Compare them with the great and good men of any age or any constry, and they will not suffer in the comparison. Hence am I filled with grief and indignation at the wrong which is done them by these Republican versions of their deeds and purposes, there Republican falcifications of their history. How unmerited and cruel a reproach upon their memory is the admission that they left to Slavery a place among the social and political institutions of the country! and that they recognized the right of the States to continue it at their pleasure!

It is true that Republicanism tells us that "the Fathers" did not leave S avery to be a national institution. Why however, should it tell us so, as long as it admits that they left the whole nation to be a hanting around for slavethe idens; and that they required, if not the General Government, nevertheless the State Governments to promote the recapture of fagilities slaves? But what care we to have Republicanism deny that

the General Government, nevertheless the State Governments to promote the recapture of fugilities slaves? But what care we to have Republicanism dony that "the Fathers" left Slavery to be a national institution, so long as it admits that they left it to be a sectional one even to the end of time, if any State or section of the nation should desire it? Most wicke fly does Republicanism wrong "the Fathers" in holding them respectible for either national or sectional Slavery. They left slavery to be notifier a national nor a sectional institution. They left it to be no institution at all. They left the piracy and outlaw to perish. I say that they left it to be no institution at all. They had not learned as it has since been learned if thatk God that I never learned it), to dignify the match! so piracy and the naked outlaw with the name of an institution. of an institution.

Where is the least evidence that "the Fathers" al-

lowed the establishment of sectional any in re than the establishment of national Slavery? Is it is the Constitution? Sorely no lawyer has the effectivety to claim establishment of national Slavery: It is to be constitution? Seriely no lawyer has the effective to claim that this paper, when subjected to the legal interpretation to which other law papers are, says one word for either national or sectional Slavery, or contains oven the slightest allowing to any Slavery. Every lawyer knows that no law is to be interpreted in favor of any form of migistice, usless its terms are expressly, clearly, unavoidably in favor of it. How infinitely about then to say that a law for the superlative injustice of Slavery is to be found in a paper, which is nowhere pointed with the word Slavery, which nowhere defines the faul thing, and which these who drew it up determined be foreband should nowhere recognize it! Moreover, the Constitution is fall of nowers to abolish Slavery. What right to life can the demon have in the face of the words: "No person shall be depicted of "life, liberty, or property, without due process of faw!" I know it is said that these words re-triet the Federal Government oply. But both the letter and the history of the Constitution require them to be applied as well to a State Government as to the Federal. Both forbid the Legislature of Verment, causily with the Congress of the Univer States to anatorize place havening in the face of the Univer States to anatorize place havening and the face of the Univer States to anatorize place have a page of the Congress of the Univer States to anatorize place havening and to the face of the Univer States to anatorize place have a page of the Congress of the Univer States to anatorize place have a page of the congress of the Univer States to anatorize place have a page of the congress of the Univer States to anatorize place have a page of the congress of the Con the Legislature of Verment, soundly with the Congress of the United States, to authorize black haired men to reb or murder, or which is worse, to enslave white baired men. How deep the delusion in regard to State sovereignty! If I recollect, it is the ascomplished editor of The National Era, who would rather Slavery should continue than that it should be overthrown in the state of the state of the States tor of The National Era, who would rather Silvery should continue than that it should be overthrown in way disparaging to State sovereignty. And, if I recollect, it is Senator Wilson who would rather lose his life than have the darling strangled in any such wars. But these worthy gentlemen should bear in mind that not only does natural justice set bouncs to Sa'to Sovereignty, but that it is so oversapped by the Constitution as to remain little worthy of so dignified a name. Pretty sovereignty; that which may not coin a sixpance, nor "cuter into an agreement with another State!" And what nonsense to say that such a dwarfed thing is competent to the higher than Heaven's possibility of turning men into chattels! Oh when will even our wise men begin to get rid of their non-cose!

I said that the Constitution is full of powers to abolish Slavery. The writ of Habeas Cospis is one of them—that writ which Blackstone calls "the most "celebrated writ of England, and the chief belwark of "the Constitution;" and which one of his editors says "makes Slavery in possible in England." And what right has Slavery to live under the Constitution ip polarity of every lid of Attinder! For surely there is

"the Constitution;" and which one of his editors says "makes Siavery impossible in England. And what right has Siavery to live under the Constitutional prohibition of every Bill of Attainder? For surely there is no other so emphatic attainder as Siavery. The power of Congress to make citizens of whom it will is another Constitutional power to overthrow Slavery. So also is the power of Congress to suppress the inter-State slave trade. To deay that it has this power to cut the very jugular of Siavery is to deay that it has this power to eat the very jugular of Siavery is to deay that it had the power to abolish the African slave trade. Again, the Constitution clothes Congress with powers utterly it camp to table with Slavery, in samuch as Slavery does alreably teriously hinder the exercise of these powers, and might tatally obstruct it.

I repeat my inquiry: Where is there the least evidence that "the Fathers" allowed the establishment of any Slavery? We have seen that it is not to be found in the Constitution. Where, toon is it? I is, we are teld, in the history of the Constitution. But it is the Constitution, and not it a his any, which should govern. Not it e history of a law, but the law it elf, is the law. It is a shame that educated uses, and even lavyes, should keep telling us to look into the history of the Constitution to learn the will of the people who alloyed it and to ascertain the legal rights of Savery. For the sake of the argument, however, I am whice to have the order of the greversed, and to have the history of the Constitution is errormed, is nothing clee than a bundle of fancies and fabel oods) does not fare as badly there as it does within the preclasts of the Constitution, then is those no logic crecined, is nothing also than a bundle of fancies and fatel cods) does not face as badly there as it does within the precincts of the Constitution, then is there no logic in logic, sad no trath in truth. Come than I repeat, to the Listory of the Constitution. "Hast thou appealed unto Coser! Unto Coser shalt thou go." Hast then appealed from the letter of the Constitution unto its history! Unto its history shalt then go. Hast thou found that "the letter killeth" Slavery! Thou shalt fit d that the history also killeth it.

It is claimed by those who argue the Pro-Slavery character of the Constitution from its history, that the cause in that instrument, which speaks of "migration or into that instrument, which speaks of "migration or into thatlen," refers to the African slave trade.

cause in that instrument, which speaks of "mirration or importation," refers to the African slave trade,
so be it. Slaves might for mineten years be brought
from Africa; but what does this prove! Way only
that Slavery was to end with, or soon after, the nineten years. For, however crossously, it was nevertheless taken for granted at that time, as well in American as in Explana, that the end of the African slave
trade would be the end of Slavery. That this is a
historical fast, and is entitled, as much as any other,
can be, to be regarded as a part of the history of the
Constitution, on he shown history as well as offside
of the Constitution. The choice in well as offside
in the trade. But this conditionent implies irresisttyly that prove but the then existing States were to be
allowed to be Slave Stater—since it is not to be supposed that this right to recount Slavery was to be allallowed to be Stave Stater—since it is not to be supposed that this right to recurst Slavery was to be allowed to some and denied to other S are States. And
have if none but the tren existing States were to
he allowed to be Slave States, it necessarily follows
that they themselves were not to be allowed to remain
slave States for any longer than was deemed reasomable for acting peaceably and enfety in defit. To
suppose that they were to be allowed to remain Slave
States at their pleasure, and that no new States were
to be allowed to become Slave States, is to suppose
that "the Fathers" adopted the policy of making the
States unequal in rights. But we cannot articluse to
seel wise men a folly of which we conselves would not
be guilty. None of us doubt that the State of Kansas
will have as much right to hold slaves as any other
State will have. State will have.
I said and have proved that the historical fact, that

the end of the African Slave trade was expected to be the end of Slavery, could be shown by the Constitution. ART. L. SEC. S. CLAUSE ! - The migration of importation of the States now extends shall think

is an intellectual man and a scholar; a renewood bese-factor of his country, and an entreet opponent of the extension of Slavery; and I only regret that he was not an Abolitionist, and was therefore not entitled to he votes of Abolitionists. But the Republic to party

It can ske be shown by the Ordinance for the Government of the North West Terribry. This Octaliates restricts to the original States the right to resupture in that Terribry fugitive servants, is distinct for the sake of the argument to be fugitive skapes). But if other States might not have the right, it was only because they were not to be Slave States, and would therefore have no occasion for the right. If, however, the new States could not become Stave States it follows that the 'ld States could not remain suchbecause to remain such would violate that equality of rights which must exist among all the States.

You will not forget that the Ordinance and the Constitution are of simultaneous origin, and that they were framed by men of the same class, and, to some extent, by the same men.

In the light of my argument, which is not to be rejected because it is now, but adopted because it is sound we see that not only does bistory evolation the Anti-Slavery character of the Constitution and of the Ordinance, but they the historical fast that the end of the slave trad was loved to as the end of Slavery errives to show the Anti-Slavery character of the Constitution and the Ordinance, my the the historical fast that the end of the slave trad was loved to as the end of Slavery errives to show the Anti-Slavery character of the Constitution and the Ordinance, my the trade of the truth of that his

stitution and the Ordinance, most beautifully and conchisively do these papers prove the truth of that his torical fact.

And now what more need be said to prove that the original States were not left at liberty to establish Slav-ry; but were only allowed time to abolish it! But just here I shall be asked, why the clause t in the

But just here I shall be asked, why the clause in the Constitution respecting 'maltives from service does not, like the clause in the Ordinance respecting fightives from service does not, like the clause in the Ordinance respecting fightives from service, restrict the right in question to the original States, and thus harmonize with the restriction in the constitutional clause regarding "migration or importation." I nower that this difference is owing to the very best of all reasons, to the reason that, if the fogilities referred in the ordinance are slaves, nevertheless these referred to in the Constitution are munifestly not slaves. I do not forget that the people, including even the lawyers and judges, will have it that the clause in the Constitution refers to fag tive slaves. But this is not because it does refer to them. It is only because the people, including even the lawyers and judges, have been driven by Pro Slavery influences into the habit of rejecting truths however clear, if they make for Freedom; and of adopting lies however naked if they make for Savery. Indeed, the mass of the learned, as well as of the unlearned, are entirely unwilling to read anything or her arrything, or be convinced of anything that shall compel them to believe in the Anti-Slavery character of either the Constitution or "the Fathers"—so resolved any though the Pro-Slavery at ything, or be convinced of anything that shall compel them to believe in the Anti-Slavery character of either the Constitution or "the Fathers"—so resolved are they to live said die in the belief of the Pro-Slavery character of both. It is not that they love Slavery. It is that its lying proteisions have been urged so long and so boldly, that their very consciences recoil from resisting them. This is not the only instance in which a very wicked thing has by force of the antiquity and perceverance of its claums, or me to invest itself with a commanding sacedness. How else can we account for the recent declaration by the Lower House of the Legislature of I kwa of the constitutionality of Slavery! They who joined in this trutaless and silly declaration should have worn seekcloth and ashes the remainder of the accession, to atone for their high crime against the Constitution, their country, and Heaven.

But to return to the examination of the come itutional clause in question. There is not one particle of reason for saying that it refers to fugitive slaves. The clause in the Ordinance speaks expressly of Slavery; and it speaks of the fugitive as a per-on, from when labor or retrice is claimed; but the clause in the Constitution says nothing of Slavery; and the fugitives, to whom it refers are persons, who one retryice or labor. Service or labor may be chaimed of a slave as well as of a freeman; but a slave, being in the eye of the law but a chattel, can no more owe than any other chartel—an more than a stick or a stone. Of course, I do not ad-

man; but a slave, being in the eye of the law but a chattel, can no more owe than any other chattel—an more than a stick or a stone. Of course, I do not admit that it can be according to real law that I abor or service can be claimed of a slave; and if the fugitives referred to in the Ordinance are slaves, then the lawful claiming of them, for which it provides, can mean nothing more than claiming them under nominal law.

What however, says the history of the Coustitution in regard to this clause a sof. It, a favell as its letter, says that it has no reference to slaves. In all the numerous plans of a Constitution before the Convention, there was no mention of fugitives from service; and it are was no mention of fugitives from service; and it was returned to the convention, there was no mention of fugitives from service; and it was returned to the convention. closed, that the motion was made to have the Constitution provide for the recapture of fugitive slaves. The
notion found rot a solitary defender. It was seconted out
of the Convention. The next day a motion was made,
which said nothing of slaves; but which, as it described apprentices and other persons from whom service or labor is due, was a proper and experient
metion. It passed without one word of discussion—
immediately and ananimonely. It became, after a few
slight charges, one of the clauses of the Constitution;
and now curing the last twenty-five years in which the
public mind has submitted so promptly and basely to
every claim of the Slave Power, however monstrous,
this clause, which has nothing whatever to do with
Slavery, is actually held up and acanowhedged to be
one of the Pro Slavery compremies of the Constitution!! What adds to this absurdity, if indeed it is enpable of addition, is that a few days after the adoption tion!! What adds to this absurdity, it made at 15 capable of addition, is that a few days after the ad prion of this clause, the Convention virtually and unant notely declared that it had no reference to slaves. This it did by its definitions of the words 'servitude' and "cryice'—making "the former to express the "condition of slaves, and the latter the obligations of the words."

stace, by counting the slave (if slave it is) but these fifths of a freeman furnished no inconsiderable motive to basten the death of Slavery.

I have not yet completed my vindication of "the Fathers" from the wicked misrepresentations of their relation to Slavery. They expected Slavery would end with their generation: and it would have so ended but for the invention of Whitney's coston gin. I admit that they allowed it too long a time to re such its end. Yet if we would reflect how little, compared with now, was then known of human rights, and that of all the carth they only were at work to abolish Slavery, would we not rather honor them for taking so little, instead of condemning them for taking so much, it no for this work? It is reasonable as well as obstitable to judge men by their own light. For even Washington himself, although be emancipated his slavery, would in some respects unfer if tried by the standards of cartines. Nevertheless, when taked by those of his own less enlightered times, how beautiful, and glorious, and well night faultiers is his bit tory!

Weshould never forget, when judging "the Fathers' on this subject, that the possibility, and therefore the chry, of immediately breaking up certain victious relations and habits was very far from by log as well understood then, as it is now. Drunkenness was haved by good men teen, as much as it is hated by good men now. But, alas, they knew no other care for it than the gradual construction of the interness was haved by good men teen, as much as it is hated by good men now. But, alas, they knew no other care for it than the gradual construction of the interness was haved by good men teen, as the now other care for it than the gradual construction of the interness was haved by good men teen, so much as it is hated by good men now. But, alas, they knew no other care for it than the gradual construction of the interness was haved by good men teen, so much as it is hated by good men to a mention of the interness of the abolition of Slavery. In we can h

time for the dying out of Slavery. But we must re-member that the original proposition was to limit to the year 1800 instead of 1808, the right to import slaves; and that Virginia and other States contended to the and that Virginia and other States considered was the year in which, according to defice soo's pan of 1784. Stavery was to cease in all the Territories, Southern as will as Northern.) We must remember too, that no long out the fear that Georgia and South Carolina would persist in refusing to come into the Union brought the Convertion to consent to any importation of slaves. Nor most it be forgetten to any importation of slaves. Now that it be forgetten to at nothing but the newlingness of the Convention to wound the feelings of these two States kept it back from expressly emining to them the right to import slaves. And we must bear in mind that there two States elament this right in order that they might be put on a footing of equality with Virginia and other States that already had, while they them where they that a result of arresarts. So to a maximum of the contract of the co es had not, a surply of servants. So, too, mas bear in mind that the Convention was teld that it we bear in mind that the "Journal And South was rather a point of honor with Georgia and South Carolina to have the right to import slaves conceled, that a purpose to exercise it to any considerable extra Let me here admit, however, that "the Fathers" sin-

Let me here admit, however, that "the Fathers' sinned, and sinned greatly, in not putting an immediage step to the accursed slave traile.

We shal fail to suggest all the alleviations of "the
Fathers' error in allewing so long a time for Slavery
to die if we confound the mild type of the system then
with its horrible type now. American Slavery at that
time was chiefly knuss and farm instead of plantation
Slavery; and that the slave's condition then was very
easy, compared with what it is now, is certain from the
fact that his price then was not one fifth his price now.

The Change of 1272 Agg, VI. There shall be acthor

\*THE ORDINANCE OF 1707. ART. VI. There shall be settled savery nor involuntary servinde in the san Terricory, otherwise than in punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been duty convicted. Provided, always, that any pyraen ecaptrg into the same from whom indoor or service is lawfully chalmed in any one of the cridinal States, such finitive may be lawfully teclaimed and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labor or service as aforesaid.

Put our slaves of the present day to such unprofitable upply ments as will bring do on the price of an able bodie a an te \$150 or \$200, and they will have such a "good time" as will recor all facilities slave. Acts quies superflucus. You will hardly, in that ever, on able to drive them away from their easy homes and bife of laxwess.

And still another alleviation of this error of "the

And sell another allevistion of this error of "the Fathers" is to be found in the fact that private a nancipation was then going on rapidly—so rapidly as to justify their hope that Slavery would disappear from every part of the country before the year 1808.

In the light of what has been said, how plain is it, that, although their children have been guilty of attempting it, "the Fathers" did not attempt to use the words of the call for the Garrisonian Disquit on Convention) to unite under one Giver small two antagos. "It is expressed and slanderous it is to hold "the Fathers" repeatable for any part of American Slavery and how ut just and slanderous it is to done the sholling of every part of it. Not they, but their children, are responsible for existing Slavery. "The Fathers' did not force that any Slavery would survive them: but if their children contained abundant power to abolich it. Tost Constitution, however, has been ungratefully and basely perverted by these children to be upholding of Slavery.

As upholding of Slavery.

Much as, for the sake of the dead, I benefit this in instree to the dead for more do I becent if for the sake of the living. So deep and wide spread is the reverence to: "the Fathers," that to create the belief that they were not for the ability in of Sisvery is to create the belief that the the Constitution is not for it; and that to the belief that the Constitution is not forir; and that to charge them with authorizing the recapture of ingive claves is to forrish the nost influential argument that such recognizes right.

thaves is to farrish the nost influential argument that such recapture is right.

Abolitionists, are you willing to save the nation? The whole nation, as well as the slave-holders and the slaves, is perishinal and you, and you only, under God, can pressly save it. I can not forget how arong is your hebit of forsaking the Abolition party to run after greater numbers, and of surrendesing your confidence in absolute rectained and everlasting principles for the sake of trying some temporary exceeding and some superficial policy. But is this bad habit in yincible?

I said, Abolitionists, that you are the only possible

I said, Abolitionists, that you are the only possible read, Abbillionists, that you are the only passione savi is in this case. No salvation can come from the hards of those who entertain such low views of the beings made in the image of God and therefore of God hums-lif, as to believe that Slavery is law. No saviors can they be who hold that enactments for recueing there beings to the level of bruies and things, and for the small of the property of the same than the can they be who host that chackers it reaches there beings to the level of brues and things, and for transmorting there into marketable commoittees is law. No saviors can they be who believe that the highest erimes against God and man can have the sanction of law—of obligatory and therefore so cellaw. It it said that we are not to concern ourselves with crimes beyond our jurisdiction? But I have been auguing to prove, and have proved, that no part of American Slavery is beyond the jurisdiction of the whole American prophe. I dony, however, that it is beyond the jurisdiction of any people. Wherever on the earth the crime of Slavery may exist, the human brotherhood abound to suppress it. Cvil government is not to be regarded as standing in the way of the taw of the human brotherhood. Rightly viewed, it is an institution for carrying out that paramount lew. It is true that the civil government is to be relied on to reduce the vast majority of public wrongs. It is true that, see the black haired men of Canala guilty of any common offences against their light-baired countrymen, we

vast majority of public wrongs. It is channel, were the black haired men of Canada guilty of any common effences sgainst their light-haired countrymen, we should leave it to their Government to apply the remedy. But it is also true that, should they tail to murdering or enclaving these contraged countrymen, it ere would then be a case demanding the invertence of our country, and justifying the direct and forcible interposition of the whole human brotherhood.

Yes, Abolitenists you are the only possible seviors: for while others, under the sway of their wild, about, guilty retiens of law, leave the slaveholder to oppress his slave, and the slave to rise against his oppressor, you would save the slaveholder and slave from each other ard bless them in each other, by liberating the one from the multiform and nameless horrors of his helpless condition, and the other from the torments of his conscience, and the dread of insurrections. All this you would do sin py by easting down legalized dividences and installing in their place that which is real and true law.

in s, and installing in their place that which is real and true lew.

Yet egain do I say that it is possible for one solvation to come from the Abelition its only. I say it because they, and they only, are prompted by love—equal leve—to the slaveholder and the slave. The slaveholders do not know it; in their blindness they cannot conceive it; in evertheless it is true that their only friends are the Abelitionias. The Rapublican party as well as the Democratic and American party as well as the Democratic and American party is the enemy both of the slaveholders and the slaves. There parties all leave them in their misery and ruin. They name that they do so, and they make a great merit of this unconcern. They condown as facations and necessaring which prompt the Abelitionist to out one arm around the slaveholder and the other around the slave.

Aid still once more do I call the Abelisionists the of this clause, the Convention virtually and unant of this clause, the Convention virtually and unant needs (colored that it had no reference to slaves. This it did by its definitions of the words' servitude" and "service"—making "the former to express the "condition of slaves, and the latter the obligations of "free persons."

But as I leave the consideration of this constitutional clause regarding fugitives, I am asked what I have to say of the apportionment clause? Does not its history sh with at also refers to Slavery! What, however, if it does refer to it? The connection of the clause with Savey could of course, last no longer than Slavery; and that was to die out in a few years. Moreover to status the death of Slavery it is not of the saver to prove the save itself, in its reduction of the political power of a State, by counting the slave it is lave it is but three fifths of a freeman furnished no incensiderable motive to hasten the death of Slavery.

will enforce their decrees. But can all this be done? Beyond all reasonable doubt it can. Let en thrussed cornect Abolitier ists meet at Rochester, and make a fit expect Aboliterists meet at Rochester, and make a fit nomination and resolve in the depths of their souls to spend the three following years in educating the public mind out of all its folly are wickedness on the subject of Slavery into an intelligent and hearty espon at of the simple, truthful, efficient doctrince of the Abolitionists; and then, beyond all reasonable doubt, the Government will be thous in 1861; and the poor, weary save will be free, and the werse-b and disveholder will also be free, and the nation will have peace—peace with itself, peace with other nations, and peace with Heaven.

Ale trionists, will you come to this Rochester Convention! Then less not a day to send your names to Wim. Goodell, No. 48 Beckman about, New York.

Would you, my fellow Abolitionist, know whether I still hold to the coetrice of "Compensation!" I maker that new, as ever, I insist on unconditional emancipation; but hat now, as ever, I is on instructional emancipation. In my speech on the Nebrarka bill I manifested my willingness to have the stolition of Slavey west the nation \$100,000,000.

should now be willing to have the est go as high as five hundred. The reasons, which I gave in that speech why, is the event of emancipation, the nation should and both the siveholders and the slaves, are my rea-sons still. Still do I believe that it would be discount in the North after all it has done to spread and estab-lish Stayer, and to make scolesiastical, notified and

in the North efter all it has done to spread and establish Stavery, and to make ecclesiastical, political and come erical gains out of it, to leave the South to bear the whole less of its aboltion.

Would you know, two, whether I still hold to the right of a nation to break up? the North to leave the South, and the South are the South as to leave the West, and the South shouth? It asswer that I do son that my views on the subject are the same as when I made my speech on the Maxican treaty. So, too, as then, would I have Caba and Maxico come to as when ever they shall wish to come, and we shall wish to have then come. But to too, so then, would I object to be complishing the annexation by either money or force.

GERSIT SMITH.

## THE COOPER INSTITUTE.

An Act to enable Peter Cooper to found a Scientific Institution in the City of New York.

[Passed Feb. 17, 1877, three fittin below present.]
The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do cancet as follows:

Size. I. Peter Cooper, of the City of New York, is bricky authorized to convey or devise to the body cooperate here inafter created that certain block of land in the said city, with the edifice thereon exceed with its appartenances bounded north by Astor place, east by Third avenue, routh by Seventh street, a divest by Fearth avenue, routh by Seventh street, a divest by Fearth avenue, non such trusts and conditions as would be held valid if mare by tratementary devise, for the purpose of founding and establishing a public institution in said city, for the advancement of science, art, philosophy and letters, together with such secent for so historical of licetions, chemical and philosophical apparatus, mechanical and actific models, books, crawings pictures, statues, and other means of instruction as may be useful for that purpose.

Sec. 2. Peter Cooper and his seeign shall be, and are his reby construted a body corporate, by the name and title of "The Peter Cooper Union for the advancement of Science and Art." and its cooper's shall convey or devise to it the block of land and edifice above usefulned.

vey or devise to it the brock of that and come above unitioned.

Sec 3. The said institution shall possess all the powers and privileges of a body corporate, and shall be subject to all the liabilities and restrictions contained in title third, of chapter eighteen, of part first of the Revised Statutes, except that it shall be lawful for said institution to organize and commence the transaction of its business at any time within three months after such conveyance or devise shall take effect.

Sec. 4. Its affaire shall be conducted by a Board of Control, which shall consist of pot less than thirteen

members, and it shall no lawful for the said Poter Coper in the written act by which he may convex or every the land and edition as afor said, to crare the trains and considered membership of and unfluion, to designate and appoint the first members of the fleet of Control to press the the terms of officer of the mesters, reprotively, and of their members on and a provide for filling and variancy or vacan healthst may it any time occur in the said is and by the explication, of the terms of officer or the resignation, death or disability of any member of members thereof, by the salection and appointment of one person to fill each vacancy on the nich said spirit for the said said and the said act or one vance or device. And it shall be lawful for he said Peter Cooper to prescribe the conditions upon which the selection and appointment shall be lawful to designate, respectively, the vacancies that shall be filled by appointment they each of the several avoidous that may be designated as aforesaid for that purpose, and the each Peter Cooper it prescribe the conditions upon which the selection and appointment shall be under the designate. respectively, the vacancies that shall be filled by appointment by each of the several avoidous that may be designated as aforesaid for that purpose; and the each Peter Cooper it he shall so elect in and by said act of conveyance or devise, shall also be a member of said Board during his natural life.

ber of said Board during his natural life.

In case the said Peter Cooper shall fail to provide for the selection and appointment of persons to fill the vacancies that may occur in said Board, then the said Board shall be composed as follows:

Of the eldest male descendant of lawful age, for the time height, of the said Peter Cooper.

Of the Mayor of the City of New York, and the President of the Board of Education of the City of New-York, for the time being, by varine of their respective effices.

Or the other individuals that may be designated as True ces by the said Peter Cooper, in the written sot by a heal temay convey or device the land and effice as a fursaid. If the said Peter Cooper shall have so elected, in and by said act, he shall also be a Trustee et said Board during his natural life.
(If the Trusters so to be designated by the said Peter

Of the Trusters so to be occigorated by the said Feter Ccoper, the two first named by him and designated by the run bers one and two, shall rold their offices until the first day of January of the first point as year secretary that in which such conveyance or device shall take effect; the two next named and designated by the rinters three and four, until the first day of January, in the second political year; the two next, named and dergissed by the numbers five and six, until the first day of January, in the second political year; the two next, named and dergissed by the numbers five and six, until the first dergiated by the numbers five and six, until the first day or January in the third political year; the two rext, ramed and designated by the numbers saven and eight until the first day of January, in the fourth po-litical year; the two rext, named and desgrated by the rumbers nine and ten, and all others beccleafter tasmed until the first day of January, in the fit is politi-cal year, succeeding that in which such conveyance or device shall take effect.

At the explaint of said respective terms of office, or in case of any vacancy in either, by resignation, death or off craise, during the term such office shall be thereafter respectively filled in the following manner:

The vacancy in the office of the Trustee number one, by such person as the Governor of this State may

The vacarcy in the office of the Tensice number two, by such person as the General Society of Machanica and Tradesmen in the City of New York may appoint, and in such mode as their by laws may proscribe:

The vacancy in the office of the Trustee number three, by such person as the Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York may appoint:

The vacancy in the office of the Trustee number four, by such pers n as a m-jurity of the Governors of the Society of the "New York Hospital" may appoint

The vectorey in the chice of the Trustee number five. by such person as a a majority of the Judges of the person Court of the City of New York may appoint: The vecancy in the office of the Trustee mumber six,

The vecency in the effice of the Frustee number six, by such person as the Corporate n of the Chamber of Commerce in said city may appoint, and in such mode as their by laws may prescribe:

The vacancy in the office of the Trustee number seven by such person as a majority of the Irustee of the Asto Library may appoint:

The vacancy in the office of the Trustee number right, by such person as a majority of the Directors of the Micrathile Library may appoint:

The vacancy in the office of the Trustee number the, by such person as a majority of the New-York Sec city Library may appoint:

The vacancy in the office of the Trustee number ten, by such person as a majority of the New-York Historical Society may appoint:

Every Trustee to be appointed in the manner speci-

Every Trestee to be appointed in the manner speci-fied in this rection, shall hold his office for the five years next succeeding the appointment ending with 21st day of December in the fifth year; and all vacan-cies occurring subsequently to the first appointment shall treat the fifth year; and all vacan-indicated in this section:

indicated in this section:

Every such act of appointment of a Trustee shall be in waiting, and shall be only filed in the effice of the Cerk of the County of New York, and a displacate thereo' shall be delivered to the Bund before the Trustee takes his seat.

In case any of the courts, corporations or public efficers specified in the preceding section shall couse to take the shall be set to them the east Board of Courtei shall apply to be Legislature to substitute such other court, corporation or public efficers as the Legislature may do in expedient.

The seat of any member of the Board of Control who may ubser husself without its permission, unless pre-

way ablent huself without its permis ion, noless pre-verted by sickness, for five regular mouthly meetings in any engle year may be vacated by a majority of the remaining members.

Sec. 5 The body corporate hereby creeted may take an hold the property above mentioned, and may lease such pertions of the building as they may deem most concucive to the interests of the institution, and may precive its rent and revenues, and any other donations or endowments which may be made in aid of the clijetts herein above expressed, and apply the rane, or the income thereof, to the colorgoment or improvement of their means of instruction; and they may conter such degrees and diplomes for producing in scheme, art, philosophy or letters as may be appropriate, antiject to the conditions contained in the act of conveyance or devises aforesaid.

See 6. The heard of control shall appoint all promost concucive to the interests of the institution

plate, subject to the conditions contained in the act of conveyance or devices aforesaid.

Sec. 6. The board of control shall appoint all professers, teachers and other efficiers recovery for the concact of the institution, and regulate their salaries, an doments and tenure of office; and shall apply all the relix and revenues of said property, as shall before as after the conveyance thereof, to the body corpolate, her by created to the necessary expenses of the institution, the uoing the preservation, renovation and repair of the eddice and the proper maintenance and increase of the apprints and other proper maintenance and increase of the apprints and of the legitlends objects, shall be subject to taxation. It shall not be lawful for a death as ellor mortgage the said land or eddice, or any parts there if her to contrast any perunlary engagement exceeding the revenues of the current van. No member of said B and shall receive any perunlary compensation for his services.

Sec. 7. The Supreme Court shall presses and exerces ampervious power cover said institution, and my at any time, on the written application either of tree nembers of said Board of Control, or of twenty graduaces of the institution of at least life years standing, require from its Trustess, collectively or individually.

at any time, on the written application either of three nembers of said Board of Control, or of twenty gradumes of the institution of at least five years' standing, require from its Trustess, collectwely or individually, a full account of the execution of their trust. Every Trustee may freely publish, at any time in his discretien, any matter within his kind along evoluting its such institution, or fix a sanagement in any respect, including any discussions in the Board of Control in relation to any matter whatever; and shall be bound faily to disciple the same, whosever required either by said Septent Court or a Committee of other branch of the Legislature. Full minutes shall be kept by the said Board of all their proceedings, and the year and anyshall be recorded on any vote on the request of any number. As then the said Board of Control, art any number, thereof, shall in any way take into account any religious tenet or opinion of any professor or teacher, or of any and-the applying for some relations on advantages; nor of any and-th applying for some relations on a distinction, or commetting for some relations or advantages; nor of early an all-they permit any professor or teacher, nor of early and of their religious tenets or opinions. If any Trustee of said instination annog its standards or account of their religious tenets or opinions. If any Trustee of said instination, after due inquiry by the Sanagement Court and a fillower tender, the discharge of his duty, the said Court shall remove him from office.

See 8. The Board of Control shall accountly in the control and account of the present of the processor of the opinion of the country of the country of the processor of the country of the country of the country of the processor of the country of the coun

duty, the said Court shall remove him from official.

See S. The Board of Control shall anoually, in the menth of January, present to the Common Council of said day a rull report of all their receipts and distursements curing the year, and of the progress and condition of the institution, and shall also transmit a duplicate copy of the said report to the Legislature, and shall at all times furnish any further information in respect to their finds, revenues and course of instruction, which the Legislature or Regents of the University may require.

may require.
SEC. 9. The Legislature, at any time, may alter, SEC. 10. This act shall take effect immediately.

ERIE RAILROAD -The repairs of the bridge over the Delaware near Narrowsburg have been so far competed as to admit of the passage of all the trains that point, and yesterday they were all sent out direct by the regular route, the Dankirk Express train leavirg here at 6:30 a.m., the Mail train at 8:15 a.m., the Newburgh and Rockland County Express at 4 p. m., and the Night Express at 4:30 p. m.

her labor or service as aforesaid.

† ART. IV, SEC. 2, CLAUSE 1.—No person held to service or labor in one State under the laws thereof escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, by discharged from such service or labor; but stall be delivered up on laws of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.